

Medical-Surgical Nursing: An Integrated Approach, 2E

Chapter 31

NURSING CARE OF THE CLIENT: MALE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM

NVOC 22C
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Anatomy and Physiology

- The scrotum (two parts; each contains a testis, an epididymis, and a portion of the spermatic cord, otherwise known as vas deferens).
- The prostate (an encapsulated gland that encircles the proximal portion of the urethra).
- The penis.

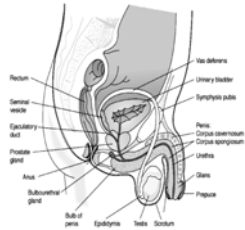
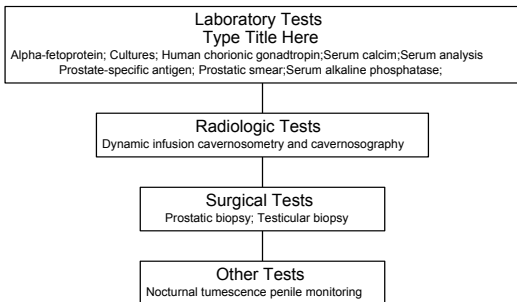


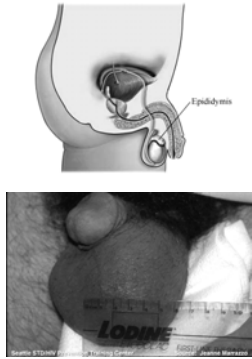
Figure 35-1 Anatomy of the male reproductive system.

Common Diagnostic Tests for Reproductive System Disorders



Inflammatory Diseases: Epididymitis

- A sterile or nonsterile inflammation of the epididymis.
- A sterile inflammation may be caused by direct injury or reflux of urine down the vas deferens.
- Nonsterile inflammation may occur as a complication of gonorrhea, chlamydia, mumps, tuberculosis, prostatitis, or urethritis.
- Symptoms include sudden, severe pain in the scrotum, scrotal swelling, fever, dysuria, and pyuria.



Inflammatory Diseases: Orchitis

- An inflammation of the testes that most often occurs as a complication of a bloodborne infection originating in the epididymis.
- Causes include gonorrhea, trauma, surgical manipulation, and tuberculosis and mumps that occur after puberty.
- Symptoms include sudden scrotal pain, scrotal edema, chills, fever, nausea, and vomiting.



Figure 55-6 Acute orchitis.
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Inflammatory Diseases: Prostatitis

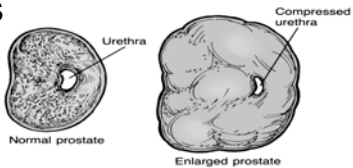
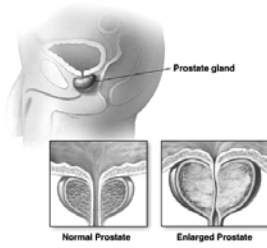


Figure 55-9 Comparison of normal prostate and enlarged prostate.
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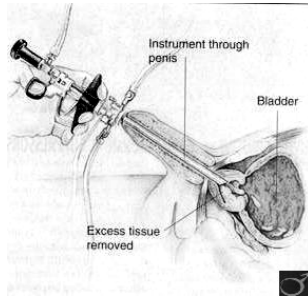
- An inflammation of the prostate which is a common complication of urethritis caused by chlamydia or gonorrhea.
- Symptoms include perineal pain, fever, dysuria, and urethral discharge.

Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia

- BPH is a progressive adenomatous enlargement of the prostate gland that occurs with aging.
- More than 50% of men over the age of 50 and 75% of men over the age of 70 demonstrate some increase in the size of the prostate gland.
- Although this disorder is not harmful, the urinary outlet obstruction is a problem.
- Early symptoms include hesitancy, decreased force of stream, urinary frequency, and nocturia.



TURP

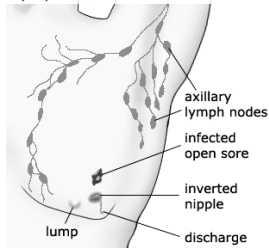


Malignant Neoplasms:

Breast Cancer

- Breast cancer in males is an uncommon disorder. Because it is so uncommon, it is all the more dangerous as it is not considered a threat.
- Late diagnosis is quite common; therefore, males need to be educated in self-examination.
- Signs and symptoms include breast lumps, pain, or discharge from nipple.

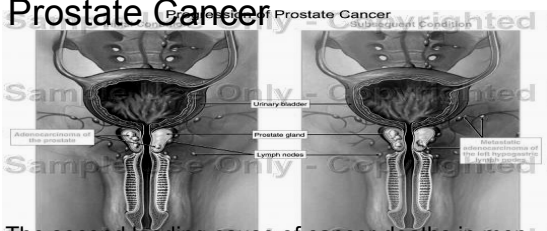
Symptoms of Male Breast Cancer



Malignant Neoplasms: Breast Cancer



Malignant Neoplasms: Prostate Cancer



- The second leading cause of cancer deaths in men.
- Risk factors include: advancing age (over 55); first-degree relative with prostate cancer; African-American heritage; high level of serum testosterone.
- Five-year survival rate is 89%.

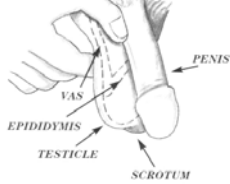
Malignant Neoplasms: Testicular Cancer

- Although it accounts for only 1% of all cancer in men, it is the most common cancer in young men between the ages of 15 and 35.
- Essential for clients to learn TSE (testicular self-examination).
- Five-year survival rate is 95%.

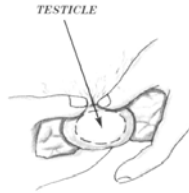
Malignant Neoplasms: Testicular Cancer

TESTICULAR SELF-EXAMINATION PROCEDURES

THE TESTES AREA



HOW TO EXAMINE TESTICLES



Malignant Neoplasms:

Penile Cancer

- A rare cancer that has a high correlation with poor hygiene and delayed or no circumcision.
- Males with a history of STDs are also predisposed to developing penile cancer.



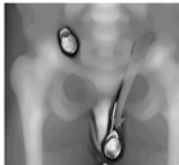
Penile Carcinoma: the penis has been transformed into a solid mass

- Symptoms include a painless, nodular growth on the foreskin, fatigue, and weight loss

Cryptorchidism

Undescended Testicles (Cryptorchidism)

Abdominal Testicle



Pubo-Scrotal Testicle



normal path 
aberrant path 



Crump Institute for Biological Imaging

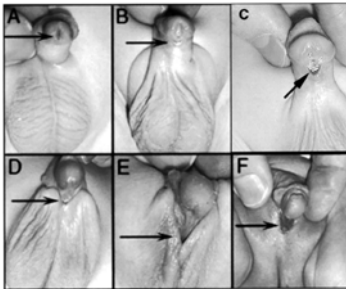
Hydrocele



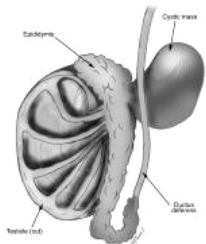
Hypospadias

Classes of hypospadias by location of the meatus.

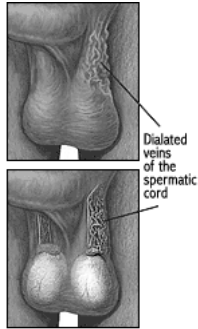
- (A) Anterior, on the inferior surface of the glans penis.
- (B) Coronal, in the balanopenile furrow.
- (C) Distal, on the distal third of the shaft.
- (D) Penoscrotal, at the base of the shaft in front of the scrotum.
- (E) Scrotal, on the scrotum or between the genital swellings.
- (F) Perineal, behind the scrotum or genital swellings.



Spermatocele



Varicocele



(Medline Plus)

Torsion of the spermatic cord

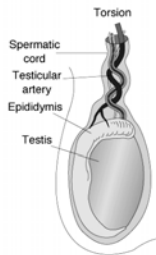


Figure 45-6 Testicular torsion with twisting of the spermatic cord that suspends the testis and the spermatic vessels that supply the testis with blood.

Copyright © 2007 Elsevier Williams & Wilkins. Testicular torsion (T3073) in Accompanying Panel's Pathophysiology. Concepts of Medical Health News, Seventh Edition.

Impotence

- The inability of an adult male to have an erection firm enough or to maintain it long enough to complete sexual intercourse.
- Three types: functional (psychosocial factors); atonic (result of medications and disease) and anatomic (Peyronie's disease, which causes development of nonelastic, fibrous tissue just beneath the penile skin).

Peyronie's disease



Infertility

- Causes of infertility in males include varicoceles, cryptorchidism, impaired sperm, insufficient number of sperm, and hormonal imbalance.
- Tight-fitting underwear and use of hot tubs or saunas may decrease the sperm count.
- Treatment includes counseling, medications, circulatory aids, and surgery.

Contraception

- Contraceptive options available to males include abstinence, coitus interruptus, condoms, or voluntary surgical sterilization (vasectomy)



Vasectomy

- <http://www.vasectomymedical.com/features/vasectomy-videos.html>
